(3) RACE

(a) *The Racial Structure of the Jews*

With regard to race, no clear line can be drawn between the Jews and the non-Jews. There are no racial characteristics peculiar to the Jews only. In various proportions the racial components of Jewry enter also into the racial composition of other European and Asiatic nations. With some, *e.g.* the Armenians, racial characteristics which in Northern and Central Europe are considered "typically Jewish", are even more marked than with the Jews. Not only in the Near East, the cradle of the Jewish race, but everywhere in Southern Europe, and even far into Central Europe, it is by no means easy to distinguish the Jews by their racial characteristics. In Northern Europe only (the Scandinavian and Baltic countries, Northern Germany, Holland, and England), where the population is predominantly of Nordic extraction—tall, blue-eyed, fair-haired, of light complexion, with long skulls and limbs—is it easier to distinguish the Jews from the non-Jews.

Anthropologists usually divide mankind into the white, the yellow, and the black races, and the white race into three subdivisions, the Nordic, the Alpine (mainly in Central Europe and the Near East), and the Mediterranean races; certain anthropologists further subdivide the Mediterranean race into an Eastern and a Western branch.

The Jews present a mixture of the Alpine and Mediterranean races, having sprung from a crossing of two nations in Palestine. The Bedouins, who entered it frofia Arabia, were of Mediterranean race, and were marked as such by their long skulls, dark hair and complexion, their medium height and comparatively long limbs; while people of an Alpine race—small, short-set, of dark hair and complexion, and with short skulls—entered Palestine from Syria and Asia Minor, which formed, with Palestine, one economic and ctdtural unit. Also in later history these two strains, present in the Jews from